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CORPORATION CHANGES RECENTLY ANNOUNCED

Charles Hayden '90 Elected As
Life Member to Fill Vacancy
Caused By Death of Ernest W.
Bowditch '69

THREE TERM MEMBERS CHOSEN

At the June meeting of the Corporation of the Institute the announcement was made of the death of Ernest W. Bowditch, a life member since 1911. He was a special student of 1869, taking courses in Civil Engineering and Mining.

Charles Hayden '90, of Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston, a graduate of the courses in General Science, has been elected life member of the Institute Corporation. He was elected term member in March 1913 and his term expired this year. As a member of the Corporation he served as one of the committee on Mining and Metallurgy. He has been, in a financial way, a most excellent friend of his Alma Mater, having in 1915 contributed about three hundred thousand dollars with Coleman duPont and S. Pierre duPont, for the new Mining Building. At the alumni banquet, at the time of the dedication of the new buildings, these three men gave one hundred thousand dollars more.

The following three term members were elected by the corporation to serve for five years: Paul W. Litchfield '96; Arthur D. Little '85 and Eben D. Stevens '68.

Mr. Litchfield, whose home is in Akron, has been in responsible positions connected with the rubber manufacturers of the city, and since 1900 has been in charge of all the manufacturing of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. He has been president of the Technology Club of Northern Ohio and of the Akron Technology Club.

Mr. Little, a resident of Brookline with headquarters in Cambridge, is one of the best known consulting engineers in the country and identified in an official capacity with all the national chemical societies. He served for a previous five years, 1912-17, as term member of the Institute Corporation.

Eben S. Stevens, a resident of Quinnipiac, Connecticut, was a special student in the Class of 1868, the first class to graduate from Technology. He is identified with textile interests, has retired from business, and has served two previous quinquenniums as term member of the Corporation.

NOVEL DANCE UNDER AUSPICES OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

A very interesting dance was held last Saturday at 4 Ames street, Cambridge, under the auspices of 1st Lieutenant Meister, 2nd Lieutenants McMahon and Leopold of the Technology School of Military Aeronautics, and three Naval officers, Paymaster Downie, Ensign Flynn D. Maginnis, and Flight Officer Fowler, all of the Technology Naval Aviation Detachment. The six men had clubbed together and rented a summer residence on Ames street, where they would be able to entertain to a limited extent.

There were about twenty couples at the dance, and the music was furnished by four pieces from the Colonial Orchestra. Supper was served at 6:30 o'clock, with light refreshments at 11 o'clock and the party broke up at 12:00, after a very enjoyable evening.

MILITARY SCIENCE

June 13, 1918.

No military student of this institution wearing U. S. Army uniform will appear on the street without the regulation coat.

The penalty for violation of this order will be an arrest by the Provost Guard.

THIS IS IMPORTANT.

EDWIN T. COLE,
Major, U. S. A. Retired.
Professor of Military Science

NEW FRENCH SUMMER COURSES ANNOUNCED BY THE FACULTY

Professor E. F. Langley of the Department of Modern Languages at the Institute, has announced that the faculty has approved two new courses in French, Elementary and Intermediate, primarily for instruction in military terminology. The subjects are as follows.

Elementary French (L61), to be given daily from 8:00 to 10:00 o'clock. Credit for this course gives credit for Entrance French. As a part of the work will be special training in French useful for military life abroad, the programme in the Summer Bulletin has been modified.

Intermediate French (L62), to be given daily from 11:00 to 1:00 o'clock. Special emphasis will be laid on spoken French, particularly that useful for soldiers, the program as outlined in the Bulletin having been modified accordingly.

These courses are scheduled to start on Tuesday, June 18, 1918, and all those wishing to apply are expected to register at once. Further information has been posted on the bulletin board outside of room 2-165, and Professor Langley can be consulted in his office.

NATIONAL W. S. S. DAY

Committee Will Pledge Country
by June 28

The National War Savings Committee, which is carrying on, through its State and local committees, a Nationwide campaign to get all the people on or before June 28 to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings, has given out the following statement:

"Those of us who remain at home while others do the fighting have an ever-increasing number of opportunities to do definite and highly important work for our country. We wish to do this work as an expression of the gratitude we feel in being privileged to continue at our usual tasks, to enjoy the loving companionship of our families, to meet freely with our friends and neighbors, to enjoy all the security of life and most of the pleasures and the economic privileges of peace times while other men, who have had to put aside all these things, are fighting our battles for us on the sacred soil of France and on the high seas.

"Our new opportunity to serve comes as a result of designating June 28 as National War Savings Day, a day on which all men and women and children of sufficient years to appreciate the day's significance are called upon to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to conserve all possible labor and materials for the Government, and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings. Our part is to do everything possible to make this day stand out among the great days of this period of the war.

"Could any one of us be asked to do less than this? Could any one of us refuse to do so little a thing to win a war for the world's freedom? Could any one of us put aside this plea for saving while all Europe is crying out in its agony to be released from the clutches of the monster that is befoiling all it touches? Could we refuse so simple a thing and at the same time ask other men to give their lives that our own precious lives be spared and our firesides be kept safe from the terrors of the Hun?

"Our duty is clear, our privilege is great, our sacrifice is little, our work is important.

"National War Savings Day is to be the great rallying day on which everyone in our country is expected to pledge himself or herself to save and economize. This saving and economizing will first of all leave in the markets a greater supply of labor and materials for the use of the Government

(Continued on page 3)

AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY TO BE DESIGNATED GREATEST LAUNCHING DAY

Fourth of July Will Be Celebrated Throughout the
Country By Completion of Many of the
Emergency Fleet Vessels.

EDWARD N. HURLEY PLANS BIG PROGRAM

July 4th will be "Launching Day" in American shipyards. Builders of the new merchant marine from Maine, along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts to Seattle, Washington, and all those in the Great Lakes district, are asked to speed the production of ships, so as to have at least one vessel ready for launching on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL

Another Addition to Technology
Aviation Detachment "City"

Ground was recently broken for the hospital, the latest of the buildings to be erected by the Institute for the Technology Naval Aviation Detachment. The site of it is to the east of the long wing devoted to Chemistry and Physics and its front will be in line with the ends of the easternmost buildings of the educational group, the Mining Building and that devoted to General Studies. It will be of wood and of the standard ground area adopted at the Institute for the various special structures, two hundred and forty feet. In the arrangement of its rooms the hospital has been planned by the Institute to meet all necessary requirements and the building does not follow other army and navy patterns.

The new hospital will have a second story seventy by forty feet, displaced from the central transverse axis, so that to the south the building of one story will continue for thirty feet and to the north for one hundred feet. The second story will contain two wards, thirty by sixteen feet and twenty by sixteen feet, with places for a dozen beds, an officer's room, closets, bath rooms and utility rooms. On the ground floor at the north end will be the sick "bay," seventy feet by the full width of the building with space for about twenty-five beds. It will be lighted and ventilated by large windows in groups of three in each section of the room, with a doorway into the open at the south end. A piazza ten feet wide runs the length of the east front.

Centrally located in the main portion of the ground floor will be the diet kitchen, pantry and store rooms and lockers, in addition to quarters for the resident surgeon and assistants and for the administration of the hospital. There

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SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

A special rate of approximately one cent a mile on the railway systems controlled by the Government is to be allowed the men of the Army and Navy who intend visiting their homes before going overseas, according to the following announcement issued by the U. S. Railroad Commission recently: "Director General McAdoo, realizing that the payment of the full railroad fare means a serious hardship to our soldiers and sailors who desire to visit their homes before going overseas, has ordered that as soon as necessary details can be completed soldiers and sailors of the United States forces, when furloughed and traveling at their own expense, will be granted a rate of approximately one cent per mile. This fare will be available on delivery to ticket agent of certificates signed by commanding officers."

Such certificates of standard form will be prepared and distributed with the utmost promptness." The order will extend the special privilege to the men in training at all camps and training stations under the jurisdiction of the War and Navy Departments. It is probable that the new regulations will become effective within another week or ten days.

Greatest Launching Day in History

If this plan, suggested by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, proves a success, July 4, 1918, will be the greatest ship launching day in the history of the world. It is hoped that President Wilson will take cognizance of the event and participate in the launching ceremonies at one of the shipyards.

Chairman Hurley has sent a telegram to all the yards, asking that every effort be made to have at least one Emergency Fleet vessel ready for launching on America's natal day.

"We should make this day one of historic importance in the Nation's career," said the chairman. "It will be a safe and sane Fourth in every shipyard—an event that will signify great progress in our program."

Director Schwab to be in Frisco
The idea was suggested to the chairman when he learned that Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Commissioner Bainbridge Colby, of the Shipping Board had made arrangements to be at San Francisco July 4, when six vessels are to be launched in shipyards at that port.

The shipyards still have ample time in most cases to speed up their construction rate in an effort to meet with the chairman's wishes. More than a month remains for extra gangs, if necessary, to

(Continued on page 3)

WAR CAPTIVES' MAIL

Mail Service Now Opened Up
With Prisoners of War

For the information of friends of American soldiers now prisoners of war, the War Department has prepared the following circular relative to the possibility of communication with them:

Prisoners of war are entitled to receive and send letters, money orders, and valuables, as well as parcels by post (not exceeding eleven pounds in weight), when intended for international mail, free from all postal duties. Domestic mail and money orders are subject to the regular postage charges and money-order fees, respectively, as no provision is made for the free transmission in the domestic mails of the United States of matter mailed by a prisoner of war in this country to a person residing therein, nor for the mailing by a person in this country of matter addressed to a prisoner of war who is detained in the United States.

All mail should be plainly addressed to the prisoner of war, giving his rank, full name, and the name of the prison camp where held (if known), followed by "Prisoner of War Mail, via New York."

Mail intended for prisoners of war of enemy countries interned in the United States should be addressed to them by name, followed by the designation of the war prison barracks where interned. In addition, all prisoner-of-war mail should bear the name and address of the sender written in the upper left hand corner, and in the case of parcel-post packages the relationship of the sender to the prisoner of war addressed should be clearly stated, immediately following the sender's name. Parcel-post packages for prisoners in enemy countries may not be sent by organizations or

(Continued on page 4)

TECHNOLOGY AIDS IN ANTI-MOSQUITO DRIVE

Biology and Public Health Students to Survey and Clean Possible Breeding Places for Malaria-carriers

BALFOUR '19 PLACED IN CHARGE

Technology is about to inaugurate a great campaign against the disease-bearing mosquito, in co-operation with the Cambridge Sanitary Commission, under whose direction the work is to be carried out. The various military schools now stationed in various parts of Cambridge, especially the "Harvard" Radio School, have among their numbers many men who, although themselves not affected, are carriers of various contagious diseases, especially malaria. These diseases are transferred to certain species of mosquitoes through the mosquitoes' bite, and then these insects spread the disease rapidly and unsparingly.

The undergraduates of the Institute in the Course of Biology and Public Health have volunteered their services in the drive of the City of Cambridge to eliminate the mosquito from within the city limits, and will undertake the most difficult part of all the work, namely the operation of the campaign in the outlying parts of the city, where there is an abundance of marshes and pools in which mosquitoes may breed to advantage.

M. C. Balfour '19 has been placed in charge of the Technology contingent of mosquito-eliminators, and he will supervise the work of the students and compile the reports of the separate workers into a complete summary of the work accomplished by the Institute. Balfour's supervision will be directed by Professor G. C. Whipple '89, a prominent member of the Sanitary Commission. The Technology students have been asked to cover the outskirts of the city, especially along the Charles River, the most prominent breeding place for the mosquitoes. The students will make surveys of all the streams, brooks and swamps in order to facilitate the work of oiling and draining later.

As the opening feature of this campaign, a public hearing was recently held at the Cambridge City Hall, at

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THE WASHINGTON M. I. T. CLUB HAS INTERESTING MEETING

Several Excellent Speakers Tell of Experiences in New York

Many topics of interest were discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the Washington Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, held at the University Club. Visiting members of the alumni were present from several sections, practically all of whom are engaged in war work, and some of their recitals attracted much attention from an audience of seventy-five.

Earle B. Phelps, '99, president of the society, presided, and the principal speakers included Prof. H. W. Tyler, '84; Maj. S. C. Prescott, U. S. A., '93; Lieut. Commander W. E. Parker, U. S. N., '99; Danagh DeLaney, '81; "Con" Young, '96, and "Ike" Litchfield, '85.

The meeting developed into a clearing house for experiences encountered by the various speakers in the course of their travels, the general sentiment being that this country was never before aroused by such a patriotic spirit as now prevails in all directions of the union.

One of the speakers told about being a member of the local draft board in New Haven, Conn., where 53,000 were included in the selective draft. Some of the most important munition factories in the country are located there, he said, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company being among them.

The Washington M. I. T. Association expects in the near future to have a very enjoyable picnic. The party will go to the place where the picnic is to be held in automobiles. Further particulars about this "good time" will be announced later.

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The Editor-in-Chief is always responsible for the opinions expressed in the editorial columns, and the Managing Editor for the matter which appears in the news columns.

IN CHARGE THIS ISSUE

Carole A. Clarke '21 Night Editor
Henry L. R. Kurth '21 Night Editor

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918

THE WALKER DINING SERVICE SHOULD BE PRIVATELY MANAGED

FOR the last seven months we have been getting our meals at the Walker Memorial. We have found the quality of the food there excellent, the orders large, and the prices reasonable. We were very well satisfied and would have been today but,—last week we had a vacation and had time enough to scout around a little. One thing we did was to cross the river for dinner, not once, but several times, and the effects of our pilgrimages were to disillusion us concerning many matters. For example, we can understand now the stream of men which are to be seen crossing the river daily between twelve and one and between five and six. These men discovered the same thing that we did, only they discovered it earlier, namely, that one can buy just as much for one's money over there as over here.

Now here is food for thought. In the Walker Memorial we have a restaurant operating with no rental. The food is cooked by electricity furnished free by the Institute, and the trade is as fixed and stable as though they were operating in Sing-Sing. Yet with all these advantages, for some reason or other, they can barely compete with private restaurants, which have none of these advantages.

There is a reason why the Walker Memorial falls short of attaining a maximum of efficiency, and the reason is this. The restaurants down-town have got to make a living for their owners; it is a matter of more butter on the bread of their managers if they succeed, while the Walker Memorial is managed by people who have no pecuniary interest whatever in its success. It would mean nothing to them in a financial way if the Memorial became a whole of a success, and consequently they exert themselves to the point of keeping afloat and no more.

This editorial is not intended as a criticism of the person or persons in charge of the Walker Memorial. They do no better or worse than anybody else would do. We feel that the trouble with the Memorial is more deep-rooted than the managers. We feel that the Memorial is suffering from the same sort of trouble that is affecting the Government telephone system in England. It is sad, but true, that no business of any kind is ever run either cheaply or efficiently except when managed by men who are directly benefited by any improvement which increases the firm's popularity and trade. The Walker Memorial is not run in that way. It is getting only the trade of those who are forced, many of them unwillingly, to dine there.

If the dining privileges in the Walker Memorial were let to private management, it would be in the interest of those men to make their service so attractive and their prices so reasonable that they would attract student trade. The prices might not be any lower, (and it is highly unlikely that they would be any higher), but the student body would, at least, get a very large revenue from the rent, which revenue might be turned to wipe away the student tax, or divided monthly among the student patrons by some such scheme as the coop uses. As it stands today, the revenue which the Walker Dining Rooms should earn above its operating costs, and it certainly should earn a revenue at its present scale of prices, is leaking somehow,—where we know not.

We were sincere about that W. S. S. dope and have acquired several stamps with our pennies. Rumor hath it that on June 28 Uncle Sam has something up his sleeve. We don't know exactly what it is all about, but we suspect that you had better have more than a few pennies laid by for W. S. S. when that day comes around.

After reading Governor McCall's proclamation about loafers, don't you wish you had signed up for a ship yard when you had the chance?

PERSONALS

Richard W. Logan, a graduate of the Mechanical Engineering course at Technology with the Class of 1917, has just been graduated from the Army Heavy Artillery School in France in the latter part of March, subsequently receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. He was assigned to a battery at once and left immediately for the front. After being with his battery two weeks, he was made instructor in artillery, and in the pursuance of his duties as instructor he had a chance to travel over a large part



LIEUT. RICHARD W. LOGAN '17

of France. Lt. Logan recently stayed for two days in Paris, where he met Paul Duff '16 and James McDougall '16, both of whom are also lieutenants in the artillery. Logan writes that he just missed Charles Wooley '18, who is in the American Air Service at the front.

While at the Institute Logan was popular among his classmates and was active in several undergraduate organizations, being particularly interested in the Mechanical Engineering Society of which he was a member for three years. In recognition of his work he was elected to the Governing Board of that body in his last year. He is a member of Theta Xi Fraternity.

THE TECH was glad to hear from A. E. Farnington '19, A. Deane '19, and C. P. Davis '19, all of whom called at THE TECH office last Monday morning. Farnington, last term's Circulation Manager of THE TECH, and Davis are on leave of absence from the School of Military Aeronautics at Princeton University, from which they have just been graduated. They are now scheduled to proceed to a flying school where they hope to win commissions. Deane is in the last flight of the Technology Naval Aviation School for Student Officers and will be graduated shortly. He will then be sent to a flying school where he will be commissioned.

W. H. Kayser '18 is working in the machine design division of the Ordnance Department at Washington.

P. H. Kennedy '18 has been recently commissioned second lieutenant in the Searchlight Division, U. S. A., of which Major A. Macomber '07 is the head.

H. C. Weber '18 is a second lieutenant in the Gas Defense Division.

C. B. Harper '17 and W. G. Brown '16 are awaiting their commissions in the Naval Aviation Corps. They are at present engaged in aeronautical research in Washington.

The following are employed at the Bureau of Standards: L. A. Hoffman '17, R. C. Sylvander '17, "Doc" Washburn, Dr. Hunt, Helen and R. V. Kleinschmidt '18.

Special From Lake Torpedo Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

C. S. Knight '21 is now working in the office of the Lake Torpedo Company calculating weights.

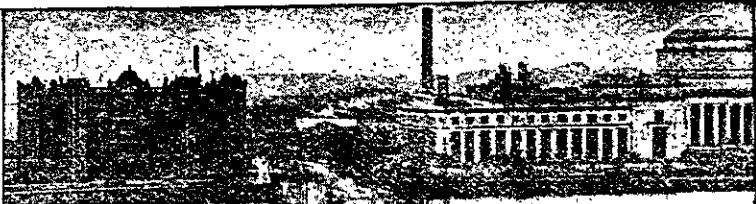
F. C. Fairbrother '21, a new arrival in Bridgeport, started work last Wednesday morning as an improver in the Lake Torpedo Company's yard.

J. A. Del Aguila '21, A. A. Acosta '21 and A. V. Dumas '20 have entered the employ of the Remington Arms Company as machine operators.

RIFLE CLUBS MAY BE PATRIOTIC

"In spite of the war and its effect upon rifle shooting," says Arms and the Man, "there are still thousands of rifle clubs throughout the United States whose members have arms and ammunition. If they have no service equipment the small bore rifle continues to offer an opportunity for excellent practice. If each of these clubs undertakes the organization of a new club in some nearby community which now has no rifle club, permitting the newcomers to use the equipment already on hand, or aiding them to obtain rifles and cartridges, a hostage will have been given against the day—if the day should ever come—when the manhood of the United States, without regard to age or dependents, will be called upon to carry out the plan of Marshal Joffre—Kill Germans."

"W. S. S." means "We Save Soldiers."



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Stamped Plain Red.....

65c box

Same Stamped in Gold.....

75c box

Same Stamped in Silver Over Red.....

85c box

Technology Branch

NATIONAL W. S. S. DAY

(Continued from page 1)

with which to fight the war. And then the money savings of the individuals are to be invested in War Savings Stamps.

What the Government asks us to do is to pledge ourselves to buy at definite periods with our savings a specific amount of War Savings Stamps. The thing to be accomplished is to get subscriptions which will take care during the balance of the present year of the unsold portion of the \$2,000,000,000 of War Savings Stamps authorized by the Congress to be sold during 1918.

When one stops to think of the matter, it is really a small thing to raise \$2,000,000,000 in a country of more than 160,000,000 people. If everyone would do his share, it would be necessary for each person to subscribe to only \$20 worth of stamps.

The duty of us at home is to see to it that the entire amount is subscribed. We must work to that end. We must add to our already great army of war savers. We must make more sacrifices ourselves and urge sacrifices upon others. National War Savings Day must be made the great success all of us hope for.

President Wilson, in his statement calling upon every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before June 28 to save constantly and to buy regularly the securities of the Government, says, "May there be none unenlisted on that day!"

As the President points out, "This war is one of nations—not of armies—and all of our 100,000,000 people must

be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if the Nation is to play its full part in the conflict."

Our Nation, not our Army and Navy only, is at war. And that means that all of us not actually fighting must do our part.

That part consists in giving the Army and the Navy all the support of which we are capable. To do that each one of us must first of all be a producer to our maximum ability and a consumer of necessities only, for every bit of man power and every particle of material is necessary for the use of the Army and Navy and for the making of the things essential to our citizens.

As a maximum producer and as a consumer of necessities only, each one of us will be an accumulator of savings. And these savings can be invested in War Savings Stamps with benefit both to the Government and ourselves.

NEW NAVAL HOSPITAL

(Continued from page 1)

will be two, or if necessary, three rooms, to be used for isolation and observation, these having their own special bath rooms. Special offices will be fitted up for the dentists, dispensary and pharmacy, and these items with a hallway will be closely fitted into the floor space of the building.

The hospital will be of wood, with the clapboard finish that is used throughout the group of new structures, whose total cost now mounts to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The hospital will have a pitch roof, with decorative effect about the entrances.

The other emergency buildings of the Institute are progressing rapidly with a new minor one being put into commission every few days. The new engine laboratories along Vassar Street are in use, the band stand is practically completed, the pier for the naval cutters is finished, the navy hangar is complete externally save the placing of two or three of the great doors, the "cathedral," which will have rigging loft and navigation school in its nave and observation gallery in the transept is well towards completion, while the newest building of all, the house for working with poison gases, begun Wednesday morning, will be ready for use by Saturday evening. The club house for the naval men is about finished.

This wooden village is amply protected from fire risk by water mains and outlets which have been laid according to a system organized early in the building operations. The Institute has moved a number of its hose carriages to sheds out of doors in the midst of the newly built district, while the great power plant, just across Vassar street has six or seven couplings in its exterior walls to which hose may be instantly attached and the powerful pumps applied to putting out any little blaze. A main from the Charles River Basin will assure the most plentiful supply of water, while, in case of emergency, the Institute has at the power house a tank containing 200,000 gallons of water available for use.

LAUNCHING DAY—JULY 4

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get to work on hulls already building and get them ready to kick into the water coincidentally with the observance of Uncle Sam's birthday anniversary.

Five new yards for the building of concrete ships and the construction of a total of 42 new concrete ships have been authorized by the United States Shipping Board.

Of these 42 concrete ships contracts for 18 have already been given by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Contracts for the building of the remainder will shortly be let. These 42 concrete ships will nearly all be tankers of 7,500 tons each, with a capacity of 50,000 barrels of oil. Each of the 7,500-ton ships will have 2,800 horsepower and a speed of 10-12 knots an hour. Others of the concrete ships are cargo ships of 3,000 and 3,500 tons. The 42 concrete ships will have a total of 293,500 dead-weight tonnage.

LOCATION OF YARDS

The five Government yards for the building of concrete ships are to be located at various points on our coasts. The construction of one of these yards at Wilmington, N. C., is already under way. Others of the yards are to be at Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile, Ala., and San Diego, Cal. The fifth yard is that at San Francisco of the San Francisco Shipbuilding Co., which built the *Faith*, the first concrete vessel. This company has been given the contract for eight concrete ships. There are also two private concrete shipbuilding yards, one at Brunswick, Ga., the other at New York City.

CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR STEEL

The estimated cost of building a wooden ship is about \$165 a ton complete and that of building a steel ship about \$180 to \$220 a ton complete. The estimated cost of concrete ships is between \$100 and \$110 a ton complete. The

difference is, of course, brought about by the saving in equipment, time, labor, and material. Compared to steel material the saving by the use of concrete often exceeds 50 to 55 per cent. In concrete there is also no waste of material, whereas it is reckoned that the weight of steel ordered for building a steel ship is perhaps 10 per cent greater than that of the steel which is actually used in construction. This loss in steel comes from waste in cuts of plates, angles, rivet holes, and in other adjustments.

American shipyards building for the United States Shipping Board launched in May 71 hulls, totalling 344,450 dead-weight tons. This is a new high mark for launchings in the United States.

There were launched in May 29 steel ships, totaling 228,750 tons, and 32 wood ships, totaling 115,700 tons.

The May launchings exceeded those of April by 26 ships, or 123,520 tons; of May by 31 ships, or 89,360 tons; of February by 40 ships, or 174,650 tons; and of January by 53 ships, or 231,900 tons.

They also exceeded the highest monthly average of the United Kingdom—that of 1913—by 102,931 tons, the monthly average of 1917 in the United Kingdom by 199,325 tons, and they are within 57,886 tons of the American launching totals for the entire years of 1901, the record pre-war year in American shipbuilding.

Back up those who are offering their all—buy War Savings Stamps.

THE FRENCH TANK VERSUS THE BRITISH "LAND SHIP"

The curiously mixed characteristics of that amazing novelty of warfare, the tanks, are indicated in their official classification in the French and in the English Army. The English tanks are officially His Majesty's land ships; those of France are *artillerie d'assaut*—artillery of assault. By whatever name the nondescript monsters are called, however, both Frenchmen and Englishmen recognize their unique blending of the comic with the terrible. The English tanks are cheered and laughed at by the Tommies with equal heartiness, and even their crews, who take the greatest pride in them, name them always in a spirit of burlesque; while the English correspondents compare them to "ridiculous and gigantic armadillos," "giant piglings, rooting genially in mud holes," and "overgrown steel puppies at the staggering and tumbling age."

The French treat their assaulting artillery with equal levity. They compare it to "a playful young rhinoceros" rather than to pigs, puppies or armadillos; and this is natural, for the French tanks besides their indubitably thick hides, carry in front a projecting bowsprit, or horn. The Frenchmen, too, name their tanks, and often with studied inappropriateness. "Mounette" and "Maleche" suggest neither assault nor artillery; "Pourquoi PPas" (Why Not?) is perhaps a challenge, but scarcely sounds belligerent; and "Patte Velours" (Velvet Paw) is the very antithesis of the Prussian eagle's talon or the Kaiser's mailed fist. "Maleche" has been photographed, with her smiling crew swarming over the outside, and her mascot, an alert terrier, very much in evidence. He is reported not to be only mascot in this new arm of service; there is said to be another tank, the name of which might perhaps be rendered in English as "Pretty Pussy," aboard which a small, black kitten, with an unusually loud pur, makes herself very much at home.

Only when these ridiculous tanks get into action do they show that they are cut out for serious work. Their crews are picked for skill and daring. At the attack on Juvincourt, which they largely helped to capture, Commander Sossut was slain while leading a squadron of tanks; and one tank caught fire and another broke down. The crews had to abandon them, but succeeded in destroying or carrying off all their guns and munitions, and returning to their own lines."

WRITING PAPER FOR SOLDIERS

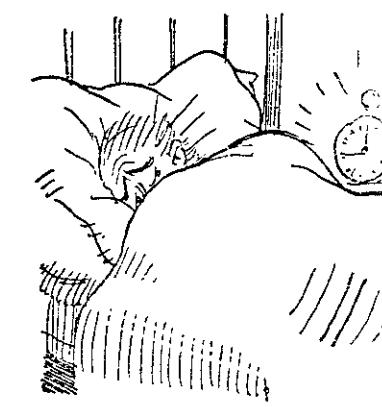
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ANTI-MOSQUITO DRIVE

(Continued from page 1)

which the plans of the campaign and the facts of the mosquito menace were elucidated by a series of prominent speakers. To aid this campaign in its successful operation, the Cambridge City Council by a unanimous vote, appropriated five thousand dollars for the fight against mosquito and fly nuisances. This sum is to be used partly for the draining of swamps on the border of Belmont, and partly for the purchase of oil to cover the catch basins where there is a permanent standing supply of water.

The successful operation of this campaign is to be carried out in several ways, according to conditions present. In the case of swamps, canals must be cut so that the swamps will be constantly drained, and then, in the course of time, these low-lying places will be filled in to prevent the re-formation of the swamp. In the case of permanent bodies of water, such as brooks or rivers, measures will be taken to smoothen the banks and remove any obstructions in the bed of the river, in order to hasten the flow of water and thereby prevent any possibility of mosquito-breeding. In such instances where there are catch basins which cannot be permanently treated in this manner, oil must be spread over the surface of the water to prevent the breeding. In the case of permanent or stationary waters in private or municipal plants, such as water towers, feed tanks, etc., where it is obviously impracticable to oil the water, the containers must be screened in, so

that the mosquitoes cannot reach the surface of the water to breed. In all these instances, especially the last one, the successful carrying out of the campaign requires that all the people of Cambridge, especially the manufacturers and owners of large tracts of lands, co-operate with the Institute students and the Cambridge Sanitary Commission.

Among the speakers at the hearing were Dr. Charles W. Eliot, William L. Underwood of Technology, Professor Whipple of Technology, and Lieutenant Commander Ayer of the Naval Radio School at Harvard. Letters were read from President MacLaurin of the Institute and President Lowell of Harvard, both of whom are strongly in favor of the anti-mosquito fight.

Menace Explained

Professor William Fenwick Harris presided at the hearing and first introduced William Lyman Underwood of Technology, who proceeded to dispel some popular ideas of mosquitoes. He said that mosquitoes not only, many of them, live through the summer, but are known to live on through the winter in damp and warm cellars. He said that they breed in any sort of a receptacle that holds stagnant water, even in the footprints caused by a cow in a clay-beded field. Mosquitoes breed around the grass covered edges of ponds, lakes and rivers, and particularly in the quiet pools of swamps. Cesspools, sagging gutters and old tin cans and bottles filled with water are excellent breeding places for mosquitoes.

"A mosquito can bite more than once. Many people believe they die after once biting, but this is not true," said Mr. Underwood. "But the female only can bite. There are 1000 different kinds of the pest already described by scientists, but only one variety, the anophile, can carry malaria."

Mr. Underwood then showed a series of lantern slides showing on highly magnified plates the difference between the common mosquitoes, the culex, or non-disease carrier, and the anophiles, or malaria carrier. He told how the disease carrier stung a person with malaria in his blood and then carried the parasite to the next person bitten, and thus made an endless chain, starting an epidemic of the malignant disease.

Mr. Underwood particularly declared that the regions around Fresh Pond and Bird Pond, Cambridge, are most prolific as breeding places for the nuisance in the city. He urged the efficacy of spreading oil or kerosene on the water of a marshy or sedgy place as an annihilator of the pest. He showed how the oil killed the insect.

"One ounce of kerosene will cover 15 square feet of mosquito-breeding water," said the speaker.

Professor G. C. Whipple of Technology, a member of the Cambridge Sanitary Commission, then told of an epidemic of malaria in former years in Cambridge because of mosquitoes carrying the disease from some Southerners in the city to the citizens. He then brought up the question of the Harvard Radio School in Cambridge populated largely by Southern men, many of whom have malaria in their systems.

Danger to Citizens

Professor Whipple said that the presence of these men and the malaria-bearing mosquito was a danger to the citizens and those students in the school of Northern birth, and it would be a disgrace if the mosquito were allowed to spread the disease. Professor Whipple told of the ease with which the mosquito has been conquered in other cities.

Captain Bryan, M. D., sanitary representative in the First Naval District, then declared the health of the 7000 naval men in the city and the townsfolk as well was proven to be menaced by the pest.

"It has been made plain that you have all you need for an epidemic now. Are you going to stop it?" exclaimed the officer.

Lieutenant-Commander Ayer of the Radio School made a brief address, urging immediate action to save the health of his men. Professor Harris then explained that Major Flinn of the Harvard R. O. T. C., who is away, added his entreaties to the others that the mosquito be banished.

Dr. Eliot then made a characteristic and vigorous address. He said that for 40 years he had been particularly interested in preventive medicine. He told of how the last two decades have proven enormously valuable in their discoveries of how to prevent disease through the knowledge of how it is carried. He referred to the stamping out of yellow fever as an example. He said that malaria could be easily stamped out by the extinction of the mosquito. He urged the council to make any appropriation necessary for dispelling the evil in Cambridge, his home city.

The Rev. John J. Ryan of St. Paul's parish, Cambridge, then urged that the government be asked to help bear the expense of the fight against the pest.

He told of the bad mosquito conditions along the river bank, where in the hot months the poorer people of the city congregate. He urged the utmost co-operation of all in the work of driving out the menace and the pest.

Dr. Bryan then said that he believed the government would lend assistance.

Professor Harris told the council of the menace to food production by the presence of the mosquito in Cambridge. He referred to the numerous war gardens in the city and the difficulty of the citizens in cultivating them with the mosquito nuisance at the time.

Joseph Lamb, Revere health officer, told of the successful fight against the mosquito that was waged by Revere, Winthrop and Medford, where the breeding places were infinitely larger than in Cambridge.

A Cambridge citizen from Panama told of the stamping out of the malaria-bearing mosquito in the Canal Zone.

Councillor Bill then moved suspension of rules and the adoption of the order offered by Mayor Quinn, calling for the appropriation to start the work of fighting the pest immediately. After a brief debate the order passed unanimously.

PRISONER MAIL SERVICE

(Continued from page 1)

societies, and only one such package per month may be sent to any one prisoner of war, the limit of weight for each package being eleven pounds. If more are received the one apparently from the prisoner's next of kin will be forwarded and the others held in New York pending communication with the sender, with whose consent such excess packages may be forwarded to some other prisoner of war who, in that particular month, has received no package from any source. If such consent be not given the packages will be returned to the sender.

The following articles may be included in packages sent to prisoner of war: Belts (not made of leather), brushes (hair, hand, tooth, shaving and shoe), buttons, candy, cigars, cigarettes, combs, crackers or biscuits, gloves (not made of leather), handkerchiefs, needles and thread, pencils, pens, penholders, pins, pipes, safety razors and blades, shaving soap, powder or cream, scarfs, shirts, shoe laces (not made of leather), smoking or chewing tobacco, soap (toilet), socks, sweaters, tooth powder (paste or liquid mouth wash), towels, underwear, personal photographs, periodicals published prior to the beginning of the war.

Letters and parcels received for, or dispatched by, prisoners of war will be subject to a careful censorship. No communication will be permitted to contain any statement, allusion, or suggestion of a nature to be of assistance to an enemy or ally of an enemy, nor shall any statement therein contained relate to any commercial transactions. Mail articles for prisoners of war shall not be registered. All of these provisions apply to prisoners of war of any nationality wherever they may be confined, whether in neutral allied, or enemy countries.

Keeping Track of War Prisoners

Relatives of American soldiers who are prisoners of war are being promptly informed of their status and movements so far as it is possible to obtain the facts. This task is being performed by the prisoners of war section of the miscellaneous division of The Adjutant General's Office in the War Department with the co-operation of the Red Cross. Up to date this section has forwarded information to relatives of about 300 imprisoned Americans, nearly 200 of these being civilians, including members of ship crews who were interned in Germany at the outbreak of the war. While considerably more than 100 American soldiers have been reported by General Pershing as missing, only about this number have been located in prison camps. No reports have been received relative to the whereabouts of 183 Americans claimed by the Germans to have been captured in a recent engagement. Some of these probably have been included in the lists of the missing. As a rule reports of the location of prisoners have reached the prisoners of war section of the War Department through the Red Cross within a week or ten days after their capture. Usually the first reports give the temporary camp to which the prisoners are taken. Often the prisoners are moved to a second and sometimes a third camp. In each case the word usually comes through without much delay.

Under the system adopted telegrams are sent to relatives first when the men are reported by General Pershing as missing. These telegrams are sent by the statistical division of The Adjutant General's Office which also handles casualties. The next telegrams are sent to relatives when information arrives relative to their whereabouts in prison camps. These telegrams go from the prisoners of war section. Simultaneously circular letters are sent to relatives by the prisoners of war section informing them how they may communicate

with the captured soldiers. As later information arrives regarding the transfer of prisoners from one camp to another telegrams are sent promptly to the relatives.

Provision for Prisoners of War

The German government has reopened negotiations with the United States through the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin regarding the rates of pay to be allowed prisoners of war, which had come to a standstill owing to the refusal of our Government to agree to terms proposed by the German government.

The German proposal is understood to have been that Article Seventeen of the Hague convention of 1907 be enforced. This would have secured for German captives the same allowance made to American soldiers of the same rank, which is higher than the pay received by German soldiers.

The United States declined to accept this basis and proposed that a schedule be drawn up to govern payments to prisoners in both countries. Under the German proposal an American prisoner in Germany would receive the German army pay and a German prisoner here the American Army pay. The American suggestion was for a schedule of identical pay. No reply has been received by the State Department to that suggestion. Pending the receipt of Germany's definite acceptance, the order of the War Department with holding all payments will remain in force.

The following telegram has been received from the American Minister at Bern, Switzerland, regarding regulations in force in Germany with respect to remittances from their home countries to interned civilians and prisoners of war, according to a statement issued by the War Department: "The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has transmitted a note dated Feb. 15, 1918, from the German War Department, stating that there are no restrictions in regard to the remittance of money for civilian and military prisoners. The money sent is placed to the prisoner's credit who may expend it freely with the following limitations: (a) Military prisoners. (1) Sixty marks weekly may be spent by officers and others of similar rank. (2) Fifty marks weekly by non-commissioned officers and men. (b) Civilian prisoners. (1) Sixty marks weekly for men of better social position. (2) Fifty marks weekly for others. With a view to obtaining particular articles, the prisoners are allowed at any time to draw on their credit." All money thus sent to interned civilians and prisoners of war should be remitted through the Bureau of Prisoner's Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., in the form of check or postal money order, payable to the American Red Cross. The information is imparted to all concerned that, while the American Red Cross has handled many such remittances and will be glad to handle all future remittances of a similar nature, no guarantee can be given as to the ultimate safe delivery of them. It is also noted for the information of all concerned that remittances so made will probably not be delivered to addresses by the German government in the form of cash but rather in the form of credit on prison exchanges.

BACON IMPORTANT IN ENGLISH MEAT RATION.

Britons are being allowed to eat more bacon to compensate for further beef restrictions. The British Ministry of Food has decided to permit only two of the four meat coupons to be used for beef, mutton, or pork. Any of the coupons can be used for bacon or poultry. Also, the increased ration which has been allowed to heavy workers consists of bacon, which is satisfactory to the majority, as fat is a good energy producer.

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Spies and Lies

German agents are everywhere, eager to gather scraps of news about our men, our ships, our munitions. It is still possible to get such information through to Germany, where thousands of these fragments—often individually harmless—are patiently pieced together into a whole which spells death to American soldiers and danger to American homes.

But while the enemy is most industrious in trying to collect information, and his systems elaborate, he is *not* superhuman—indeed, he is often very stupid, and would fail to get what he wants were it not deliberately handed to him by the carelessness of loyal Americans.

Do not discuss in public, or with strangers, any news of troop and transport movements, of bits of gossip as to our military preparations, which come into your possession.

Do not permit your friends in service to tell you—or write you—"inside" facts about where they are, what they are doing and seeing.

Do not become a tool of the Hun by passing on the malicious, disheartening rumors which he so eagerly sows. Remember he asks no better service than to have you spread his lies of disasters to our soldiers and sailors, gross scandals in the Red Cross, cruelties, neglect and wholesale executions in camps, drunkenness and

vice in the Expeditionary Force, and other tales certain to disturb American patriots and to bring anxiety and grief to American parents.

And do not wait until you catch some one putting a bomb under a factory, Report the man who spreads pessimistic stories, divulges—or seeks—confidential military information, cries for peace, or belittles our efforts to win the war.

Send the names of such persons, even if they are in uniform, to the Department of Justice, Washington. Give all the details you can, with names of witnesses, if possible—show the Hun that we can beat him at his own game of collecting scattered information and putting it to work. The fact that you made the report will not become public.

You are in contact with the enemy *today*, just as truly as if you faced him in No Man's Land. In your hands are two powerful weapons with which to meet him—discretion and vigilance. Use them.

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